



February 2018

SECTOR	Natural and Technological Risk
SUB-SECTOR	Geological Hazards
Indicator: Number of people benefiting from geological disaster-related activities	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Definition(s): Provide an estimate of the number of people within the project area that will be impacted, or receiving benefits from improvements to geological hazard protocols, safeguards, or measures, by the proposed activities. Activities can include but are not restricted to projects such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trainings to improve knowledge about geological hazards and how to monitor them,• Improving of monitoring networks,• Assessments of geological hazards,• Improvement of early warning systems where applicable, and• Detailed mapping of geological hazards; forecasting of geological events.	
Numerator: N/A	
Denominator: N/A	
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals	
Disaggregated by: Sex	
<p>Suggested Data Collection Method: Review of census data in the impacted area or a survey. If a beneficiary-based or population-based survey is conducted, data from this effort could be used or serve as the basis for extrapolation. Triangulate could occur against secondary sources, such as data from government population estimates, including census information.</p>	
<p>Suggested Data Source: You should review existing population data in the impacted area such as official estimates including census numbers or conduct a survey.</p>	

SECTOR	Natural and Technological Risk
SUB-SECTOR	Geological Hazards
Indicator: Number of geological policies or procedures modified as a result of the activities to increase the preparedness for geological events	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Definition(s): Policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, changes in alert level, evacuation decisions, and major monitoring decisions. Changes are any differences that are due at least in part to the proposed activities.	
Numerator: N/A	
Denominator: N/A	
Unit of Measure: Individual policies or procedures	
Disaggregated by: N/A	
Suggested Data Collection Method: Data collection methods can include reviewing reports from impacted municipalities and developing a program tracker to record and list specific differences in policies and procedures that have occurred since program inception.	
Suggested Data Source: Primary sources include official government reports or communication with community leaders, triangulated with media reports.	

SECTOR	Natural and Technological Risk
SUB-SECTOR	Geological Hazards
Indicator: Number of people trained to reduce the impact of geological events	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	

Definition(s):

Training to reduce the impact of geological events may include skills-building in such activities as

- Risk communication,
- Information dissemination,
- Early warning system development,
- Specific skills related to geologic equipment maintenance and installation, and
- Data interpretation.

Training refers to new training or retraining of individuals and assumes that training is conducted according to national or international standards, when these exist. Each training session must have specific learning objectives and expected knowledge, skills and/or competencies to be gained by participants. Only participants who complete a full training course should be counted.

Numerator: N/A

Denominator: N/A

Unit of Measure: Number of individual trainees

Disaggregated by: Sex

Suggested Data Collection Method: Roll collection and a basic spreadsheet or database for adjusting for any double-counting and compiling on a quarterly and annual basis can be developed.

Suggested Data Source: Training sign-in roster

SECTOR	Natural and Technological Risks
SUB-SECTOR	Hydrometeorological Hazards
Indicator: Number of people who will benefit from proposed hydrometeorological activities	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Definition(s): Hydro-meteorological DRR activities emphasize an “end-to-end” approach that identifies needs in existing systems and then increases resilience hydrometeorological disasters through targeted capacity building. Identifying, monitoring, analyzing, and forecasting hydrometeorological and other components of early warning of these hazards are critical steps for the development of strategies and policies, and	

implementing measures to reduce risks.

Hydro-meteorological hazards are of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic origin. Examples are tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes); floods, including flash floods; drought; heatwaves and cold spells; and coastal storm surges. Hydrometeorological conditions may also be a factor in other hazards such as landslides, wildland fires, locust plagues, epidemics, transport and dispersal of toxic substances, and volcanic eruption material (UNISDR, 2017).

People benefiting as applied to hydro-meteorological activities refers to individuals who will be impacted in a meaningful way by a hydro-meteorological DRR activities and those who will likely benefit from improved effects of disaster preparedness, hydrometeorological early warning and other relevant DRR efforts.

Numerator: N/A

Denominator: N/A

Unit of Measure: Number of individuals

Disaggregated by: Sex

Suggested Data Collection Method: Census records, population enumeration estimates, total number of people participated in the preparedness

Suggested Data Source: Household survey findings, government officials, other donor or third-party estimates

SECTOR	Natural and Technological Risks
SUB-SECTOR	Hydrometeorological Hazards
Indicator: Number of hydrometeorological policies or procedures modified as a result of the activities to increase preparedness for hydrometeorological events	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
Definition(s): A hydrometeorological policy or procedure includes the system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks, procedures and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee hydrometeorological early warning or disaster risk reduction actions at community to national, regional or international levels. Hydrometeorological policies, procedures, guides, and frameworks should be counted if <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They can plausibly be connected to USAID/OFDA-funded activities, and2. It is reasonable to conclude that had it not been for the activities that the policy, framework, or procedure would not have been enacted.	

Numerator: N/A
Denominator: N/A
Unit of Measure: Number of items
Disaggregated by: None
Suggested Data Collection Method: Recommended checklist for routine tracking of policies or procedures
Suggested Data Source: Program monitoring records

SECTOR	Natural and Technological Risks
SUB-SECTOR	Hydrometeorological Hazards
Indicator: Number and percentage of people trained in hydrometeorological-related activities retaining knowledge two months after training,	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Definition(s): Hydro-meteorological DRR activities emphasize an “end-to-end” approach that identifies needs in existing systems and then increases resilience hydrometeorological disasters through targeted capacity building. Identifying, monitoring, analyzing, and forecasting hydrometeorological and other components of early warning of these hazards are critical steps for the development of strategies and policies, and implementing measures to reduce risks.</p> <p>Training refers to new training or retraining of individuals and assumes that training is conducted according to national or international standards, when these exist. Each training session must have specific learning objectives, a course outline or curriculum, and expected knowledge, skills and/or competencies to be gained by participants. Only participants who complete a full training course should be counted. If a training course covers more than one topic, individuals should only be counted once for that training course. If a training course is conducted in more than one session/training event, depending on the required competency of each session individuals who complete the full course should be counted or individuals that complete required competency level should be counted. If individuals are retrained within the reporting period, having received training prior to the project or reporting period, they should be included in the count.</p>	
<p>Numerator: Number of people trained in hydro-meteorological activities who have retained an adequate percentage of their training when tested/or able to performed the operational tasks two months (or more; can be up to two months) following the completion of their USAID/OFDA-funded training.</p>	

Denominator: Total number of people trained in hydro-meteorological activities
Unit of Measure: Percentage of individuals retaining training
Disaggregated by: Sex
Suggested Data Collection Method: Tally individuals who have completed an entire training course in hydro-meteorological activities who demonstrate that they have retained a crucial portion of knowledge or adequate percentage of skills/learning objectives through a post test at least two months after the training has finished. Ensure that there is no double-counting. Divide the total number trained (the denominator) by this number (the numerator) and multiply by 100 for the percentage to be reported.
Suggested Data Source: Training participant records

SECTOR	Natural and Technological Risks
SUB-SECTOR	Technological Hazards
Number of people benefiting from technological disaster activities	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Definition(s): Technological hazards originate from technological or industrial conditions, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities. Examples include industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires and chemical spills. Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event (UNISDR, 2017).</p> <p>People benefiting as applied to technological hazard activities refers to individuals who will be impacted in a meaningful way and whose risks are measurably decreased by USAID/OFDA-funded activities right after the technological disaster.</p>	
Numerator: N/A	
Denominator: N/A	
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals	
Disaggregated by: Sex	
Suggested Data Collection Method: Census records, population enumeration estimates at the target community, or participants of the programs directly benefiting from interventions	
Suggested Data Source: Household survey findings, government officials, other donor or third-party estimates	

SECTOR	Natural and Technological Risks
SUB-SECTOR	Technological Hazards
Indicator: Number of people trained to respond to or prevent technological disasters,	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	
<p>Definition(s): Technological hazards originate from technological or industrial conditions, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities. Examples include industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires and chemical spills. Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event (UNISDR, 2017). USAID/OFDA funded projects on technological disasters are mainly to respond to technological disasters or to reduce immediate impact of these disasters on human lives, health, or livelihood.</p> <p>Training refers to training of individuals for technological disaster response to ensure safety of human health and lives and livelihood right after the disaster occurs and assumes that training is conducted according to national or international standards, where these exist. Individual who are able to participate in response right after disaster should be counted.</p>	
Numerator: N/A	
Denominator: N/A	
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals	
Disaggregated by: Sex	
Suggested Data Collection Method: Tally individuals who have completed an entire training course in technological hazards.	
Suggested Data Source: Training participant records	